Harvard and Oxford Men Who Do Their Cooking and Housework, and Enjoy It-Fiorida Towns and Woods Fail of Them.

ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 1.-In this erange-belt region of Florida there are practically no natives; the country is too new for that No one thinks of asking a full-grown man whether he was born here; "What part of the world do you come from?" is the way they put And even this is seldom necessary, for every newcomer brings along and cherishes some trade marks of his nativity. Englishmen, New Englanders, Southern Majors and Colonels, Germans and wild Westerners, are all found here, living as nearly as possible as they lived at home The result is some very picturesque modes of life not always suited to the climate and sur roundings; but no other Florids way of living can compare in picturesqueness with the freeand easy fashion of "living bach."

This way of life is so well understood in the erange region that only the two short words are needed to explain it. "What you doin', George?"

"Livin' bach," is the answer; "been livin' bach now nigh onto two year." It means that the man is his own housekeepe and cook, his own hostler and laundryman, but not necessarily that he is alone. There may be dozen men on the premises, but so long as there are no women about they are all "living bach." The men who "live bach"-young fellows of anywhere from twenty to sixty either own orange groves themselves or have charge of

ewn orange groves themselves or have charge of groves.

In Orange county alone there are hundreds of them, and they are as independent a lot of youngsters as tread the American soil. Before they can eat they must light the fire and cook, and before they can go into the fields to work they must wash the dishes. They do it all with great cheerfulness, and on Sundays wash their shirts and give the bed its weekly shake-up. On high davs and holidays the ladles they know take pity on them and invite them to dinner, and then they feast.

Nowhere are appearances more deciving than in the voung man who lives bach. He may be either an American or an Englishman, with the chances rather in favor of England. He looks, six days in the week, like a farmer's boy sent to town to buy a new ploughshare. He is mounted perhaps on a frowsy mule, with a bit of bagging for a saddle. His clothes are antiques, his hands and face are bronze. The young lady from the North passes him in the street without a look, until she learns something of the mysteries of bachelor life among the orange groves. She learns presently that Smith, who washes his own dishes on the Mandarin grove, is an Oxford man, and waltzes divinely.

Here, They're no use in Florida under work over again.

Living bach is the only way, he continued.

Living bach is the only way, he continued.

Living bach is the only way, he conly and we don't complain. It is cheap, too, and we live to out to their work over again.

Living bach is the only way, he conly way had two four tomplain. It is cheap, too, and we live the only way. He continued.

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Living bach is the only way. He conly way there and two four tentued to our health. How much do you suppose it costs us to live? Well, sir, we think our suppose it costs us to live? Well, sir, we think our suppose it costs us to live? Well, sir, we think our suppose our health w

expectations if he behaves himself in Florida for a few years. Thompson is a Harvard man; he has liberal remittances from home, but he nevertheless pockets his wages with great regularity. He is after experience just now, and he is getting it. The grover from whom these hardworking fellows buy their supplies, he of the shanty shop in the midst of a pine clearing, often cracks Greek jokes with them white they sit on his sugar barrels. He is a Heidelberg man with fragments of a lung. These are fair samples of the men who live bach and do their own housework.

Various circumstances make this bachelor life possible and necessary. Many of the orange groves are owned by absentees, and every absence owner must have a man to take charge of his place. It must be a man of intelligence, of experience, who knows how to make the oranges juicy and bright by the use of proper fertilizers, who can cure club foot in a tree and smella frost before it crosses Mason and Dixon's line. No farmer's boy will, answer for such work. An educated man is needed, a man of grit and energy and push, and such a man gets a good salary, with a share in the profits. If the grove is large, one or two assistants are provided, and they are naturally made to do the rough work; if it is sincil, the man lives alone and does all the work himself; but whether it is large or small, each man does his share of the housework. There are neighbors always.

satisfaction of knowing that his close cooked the supper.
"Oh, it's a fine thing to have company," he says to himself as he purs his mule in the stable.
"I think I should be lonesome if I hadn't a

"I think I should be lonesome if I hadn't a chum."

Chummy is also an Englishman, a Londoner, who has been in Florida only two or three years. But the two or three years have taken the non-sense out of him and taught him how to make baking-powder biscuit, which is one of the highest accomplishments in the art of living bach. The two sit down to a supper of tea and eggs and hot biscuit and a pair of wild pigeons that thummy has shot. It is a capital meal, and everything is clean. After supper the Oxford man and his chum, who is repliew to the Right Honorable Somebody, turn to and wash the dishes. There is no shirking here. Those who eat must help wash the dishes, among those who live bach. Every man within a radius of miles is welcome to drop in and eat if he will but every soul of them must help wash the dishes.

The tin canister of tobacco is everyone and

dishes.

The tin canister of tobacco is ever open, and after the dishes come pipes. The night air is cool, and it is chummy is tura to light the fire. That is the crowning glory of the bachelor flowed hold. There is a big brick freplace with heavy andirons, and a brass fender in front, and the slicks of Florida pine, fairly overflowing with richness, throw a cheerful glare about the room, New York and London illustrated newspapers liter the table, and two or three rough slicives are filled with standard books. In the noist of the comfort Chummy exclams.

Say, isn't this Thursday pight?

Say, isn't this Thursday pight?

Say, isn't the meadow; on Tuesday we shapped dis grape fruit, and on Weinesday we planted the potatoes. It's Thursday, sure enough.

Then it's the night of the hop over at Small-wood, "says Chummy," who is more disrepting than his companion. We were shapped of that, you know. What do you say, shall we go?

The 1 think we might as well, the Oxford

"LIVING BACH." IN FLORIDA | mere trifle through the sandy woods, and until 2 or 3 heat morning they are society oung men. Not later than that, because the ford has a duty to perform in the morning. Chummy works for Oxford, but Oxford must get up at 6 in the morning and cook Chummy's breakfast. It is his turn to do it, and he must not shirt.

breakfast. It is his turn to do it, and he must not shirk.

There Is great sociability among the bachelors, and they visit one another whenever opportunity offers. The news of an intended visit spreads among the groves as though they were connected by telephone, though miles of soft sand any between them. Some little bird carries the word, and Oxford's immediate friends learn that a visit to him is intended. Soon after dark one backelor after another drops in: some on muleback, some in buckboards, and some in orange groves buggles, which were second-hand ages ago. More time of beef and condensed milk arothastily opened, the teapor is filled up, extra dishes are brought out from packing-case closets, and the banquet is ready. On such occasions there are a dozen hands to wash the dishes instead of only two.

"Call that a small table for two mento cat."

stead of only two.

"Call that a small table for two men to eat
at!" Oxford exclaims. "Why on Christmas
eye there were seven of us, and we had plenty
of from."

eve there were seven of us, and we had plenty of room."

"Why do so many of you live in this way," he is asked, "when you could just as well have servants to do your work?"

"But we couldn't, you know," he answers. You must be a stranger in the orange country to imagine such a thing. Servants are as much out of the question for us as electric lights. We live bach, in the first place, because we have to, and afterward because we like it. Because there are plenty of colored women about I suppose you think we ought to have a woman cook. Just you try it once. It would be a little odd for one or two bacheiors to have a woman cook in the house, to begin with; but we'll let that objection pass. We couldn't get one if we wanted her. Why, man alive, we're five miles from civilization here, and no colored woman in Plorida would work in a house that's five miles from a town. We'd have to hire at least three for company, and three would be nine times worse than none. But the prime thing is that we don't want a colored woman here. They're no use in Florida unless there's a woman in the house to watch them eternally and do most of their work over again.

"Living bach is the only way," he continued, "and we don't complain. It is cheap, too, and

learns presently that Smith, who washes his own dishes on the Mandarin grove, is an Oxford man, and waitzes divinely. Brown, who washed and ironed the shirt he has on, is the son of a baronet, and will realize his expectations if he behaves himself in Florida for a few years. Thompson is a Harvard man; he has liberal remittances from home, but he nevertheless pockets his wages with great regularity. He is after experience just now, and he is getting it. The grocer from whom these hardworking fellows buy their supplies, he of the shanty shop in the midst of a pine clearing, often cracks Greek jokes with them while they sit on his sugar barrels. He is a Heidelberg man with fragments of a lung. These are fair samples of the men who live bach and do their own housework.

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once begins to make money he makes it fast.

But sunose there was only a living in it for
us. Oxford continues, refilling his pipe and
resting his boot heels in the opposite rocking
chair. "Suppose we had no chance of making a
big stake; where could we be so independent
and have so good a time? It may look like
hardship to you, but we don't see it in that
light. There's sure to be enough money to take
us up to New York sometimes in summer, and
the year round we are out one. Masters. No

Warous criemannees made this tachelor are round by absenters, and ever a normal property and the property of t

from Georgia or North Carolina. A lazy, unwashed, ignorant, shiftless man is a Cracker here, no matter what his birtiplace.

The town man who lives back has some decided advantages over his brethren of the country. Every town in the orange district, large or small, has its bachelor citizens, hardly any two of whom are living bach for precisely the same reasons. There is always in evidence the elderly married man from the North who has a liking for Florida, but whose wife and family refuse to move. The man likes the sunny South, the woman prefers her home in the North. This man comes alone; and, as he cannot reconcile himself to bearding in a hotel or a private house, he rests a furnished house and lives bach. Any morning he may be seen waiking up the street with a paper of eggs or a cannot beef in his hands. He can live as cheaply or as sumptuously as he pleases. The leeman will leave with a paper of eggs or a cannot beef in his hands. He can live as cheaply or as sumptuously as he pleases. The leeman will leave him a cake of ice in the morning, the baker will leave him bread, the butcher will leave meat or fish or oysiers. In even the smallest railroad town he can rare aimost as well as he could fare near one of the large cities of the North. But he is careful always not to send his wife any alequate description of the house he lives in. If he did, she would most likely come down and take nim uncontinently home. Small towns in the orange bed a cook stove, and a frying pan. Such internal that has four walls and a reasonable fragment of roof, and a furnished house is one containing a bed, a cook stove, and a frying pan. Such internal houses in the wanton of roof, and a furnished house is one containing a bed, a cook stove, and a frying pan. Such internal continuity home. Small towns in the orange bed a cook stove and a frying pan. Such in the houses in the suburbs, commonly occupied by the flonting population, can be rented for Si or Su month, and a furnished house is one containing a bed, a cook stove and a fry

WHOSE ALLEY IS NICEST! WAR FOR SOCIAL SUPREMACY IN

Bowling Club That Benounces Its Rival an Unfit for Ladies' Presents In Accused of Indulging in Goose-neck Drinks. resound through parlor, club house, and store.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS,

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Feb. 3,-There is fierce social war on in this town. It has been slumbering under a flag of truce for several months, but now there is open conflict. The clash of opinion and reverberation of retort Wherever men and women assemble the latest gossip is eagerly exchanged, and partisans look the weapons rumor says they would delight to hurl at each other. The cause of all this was an innocent challenge for a bowling match, although an ardent participant says it grewout bowling, beer, and bug juice."

The town has two social organizations, the Hasbrouck Heights Field Club and the Pioneer Social Club, which were the outgrowth of two opposing business elements. Daniel P. Mo-se started the town on the unward course, which it still maintains, and his adherents established the Field Club. Henry Lemmermann came a little later and opened another territory north of the "Morse section," and his followers organized the Pioneer Club. The Field Club memabove the Pioneers on the social ladder, al-though there was no obnoxious obtrusion of such a sentiment upon the public. On the contrary, all elements assembled in Pioneer Hall on stated occasions, it being the only room outside of churches and schoolhouse for public gather-

But the feeling of rivalry was in the air and only wanted the actuating cause to develop open hostility. That came a week ago, when John W. Charlton, President of the Pioneer Club, invited the Field Club bowlers to visit the Pioneer's alleys, to bring the ladies with them, and to indulge in a friendly match. W. S. Lawrence, Chirman of the Field Club bowling committee, replied, saying: "The writer has brought the matter before the bowling committee of the Field Club, and after considering it we decided to decline unless the came can be bowled on the this, that our bowling games have always been of a social nature, and our lady friends have always taken as much interest in them as the men, and we must admit that our alleys are better adapted to these social gatherings than yours.

This letter caused intense bitterness in the Pioneer Club, and it was reported that a scathing reply had been prepared by John L. C. Greaves, but that it was suppressed by the other officers of the club. There was plenty of hot talk between members of the two clubs, with threats that indicate greater trouble in the

Mr. Lawrence said in regard to his letter: "There is no reflection upon the Pioneer Club in my reply, but the fact is, their bowling alleys are not a fit place for ladies. It is in the basement of the hall, and they have an open bar there to which members resort for drinks. cussing the legal merits of conducting such a business without a license, the ladies of the Field Club would not go there, and no gentle-Field Club would not go there, and no gentle-man would ask them to go. Our club is strictly social. Wives and daughters of members visit the club house almost every evening. Thurs-day night of every week is devoted to their pleasures. Then we have informal dancing, bowling, and general social enjoyment.

"The chief difficulty between the two organi-zations is a feeling of jealousy. The Field Club leads the town socially and the other party don't like it. Of course, there are some highly re-spectable gentlemen in the Pioneer Club, but it

goose-neck drink.

Fioneer Hall being the only place in town in which to hold public entertainments, it has been proposed to bar the Field Ciub, or to boyect any shows given under its auspices. The Field Ciub members say they will not patronize snything conducted by their rivals, and will not invite them to any more dances. Meanwhile the natives look on with complaisance and sing. You shan't play in my back yard," while everybody is looking for a grand rush to Hackensack to indict and to save from indictment because of the Ploncer bar. because of the Ploncer bar.

SOCIALISTS AND FELIX ADLER. They Distribute Copies of Their Challenge at Carnegle Hall.

A commlittee of the Socialist Labor party. which recently challenged Felix Adle to a public debate on socialism, distributed copies of the the debate on socialism, distributed conies of the challenge yesterday at Taenegie Music Hall, where Prof. Adier addressed the Society for Ethical Culture. The members of the society were indignant, and the manager of the laft threatened the Socialists with arrest. The Socialists took seals in the gallery. They were supplied with pencils and pads of paner. Prof. Adler advocated municipal ownership of street railways, condemned the use of militia in keeping the peace, and said the city should build house for workingmen. After the lecture Prof. Adler said he had not decided whether he should accept the challenge.

Whiteway Unable to Avenuge His Cablact. St. John's, N. F. Feb. 3. The new Whiteway

Then it's the night of the hop over at Smallwood is only six miles away. In the local control of the hop over at Smallwood is only six miles away. In the local control of the hop over at Smallwood is only six miles away. In the control of the subsection of the sub

DR. FURNESS AT ALL SOULS.

The Venerable Minister Preaches with Vigor on "The Historical Church, From the pulpit of All Souls Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, Dr. W. H. Furness, the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, preached yesterday on "The Historical Dr. Furness is 03 years old, and is the father of Horace Furness, the Shakespearlan acholar and critic. He was granuated from Harvard in the class of 1820, and after a course in theology became a Unitarian minister. He preached for fifty years, and left the pulpit only when he became physically unable to do the

sisted by the Rev. Theodore Williams, the pastor of the church, he walked so feelly that it seemed impossible that he should be able to get through with his sermon. But as soon as he began to speak all signs of weakness disappeared. He has a wonderful voice for a man of his age. a voice of which any man might be proud, though he spoke without effort, he was easily and distinctly heard in all parts of the church, and his voice had a certain bell-like resonance He speaks leaning forward with one hand extended over the pulpit, the fingers clasping the outside edge. In the course of his sermon he

"The great error, universal among Christian believers, is the representation of the work of Christ as miracles, that is, violations of the laws of nature. It has long been maintained not only that they were miracles, but that it was necessary that He should suspend the laws of nature in order to prove His divine authority. But what are the laws of nature but the laws of God? Jesus never claimed to possess any power

God? Jesus never claimed to possess any power that is not common to all men. While he ascribed the healing effects he produced directly to Ged, he declared in language the most explicit over and over again that they were wrought by faith, by a law by the highest law of human nature, by the power of spiril over flesh, of mind over matter.

"There are some extraordinary things in the gospels that do not admit of being thus reconciled with the laws of nature. But they do not make the following the production of the marvellous which was then in all the air."

As examples of this exaggeration the speaker mentioned the calming of the storm on tailies, the accounts of the transfiguration of the person of Jesus, and the glorified appearance of Moses and his conversation with Elias. He said further:

"The time will come, not in this world, but in uses and his conversa.

The time will come, not in this world, but in the time will come, necessiting to the law of

a higher stage, when, according to the law of evolution, the better hature in all men will be more fully developed. And then to do what is just and good will be held to be the true wor-After the sermon many people came forward in to be introduced to the venerable preacher. To one of these who expressed wonder and admiration at his power of speech Dr. Furness said smiling:

"When I am in the pulpit I never think of my voice or in what manner I shall speak. If one has the spirit of his sermon the voice and the power to use it will come to him."

SANITARY POTTERS.

Their Association Formally Dissolved After

TRESTON, Feb. 3.- The Sanitary Potters' Association was formed in 1890 to maintain prices, limit the sale of goods to Jobbers, and for the purpose of protecting the sanitary ware manufacturers against jobbers and plumbers who worked a combination to compel the manufacturers to make good broken or damaged ware. On Friday it was formally dissolved by mutual consent, and the \$500 posted as a forfeir by each of the thirteen sanitary potteries interested was returned to the depositors. The association comprised the ten sanitary potteries in Trenton and one each in Bordentown, Baltimore, and Tifflin, O. A little over a year ago one or two of the members legan to cut prices, and there were charges and counter charges that finally resulted in the association charges that finally resulted in the association ordering a cut of 35 1-3 per cent, in the selling prices of all sanitary ware, with a view to freezing out of business the smaller concerns that were cutting prices. Subsequently there was another reduction of 19 2-3 per cent, and later another of 4-5 per cent. One or two of the small concerns quit business, but the sweeping resinctions ruined the industry, as the jubbers and builders laid in large stocks at the low prices, and the business depression also affected it, as it stopped building.

None of the sanitary potteries here is operating beyond keeping a few men employed on specialities to fill necessary orders, and all adont that the present selling prices are below the cost of manufacturing. An unsuccessful attempt was made last October to harmonize the differences, and the disbanding of the trust is the result. There are about \$8,000,000 invested in sanitary potteries in this country.

The general ware potteries who make table and tonet ware report that the outlook in their branch is encouraging, and orders are beginning to come in. There is to be a conference in New York on Tucsday between representatives of the general ware manufacturers and the Jobbers and wholesale dealers, with a view of reaching au understanding on prices. The conference was asked for by the Jobbers, and the manufacturers say they have no knowledge of its specific object. ordering a cut of 35 1-3 per cent, in the selling

UNHAPPY EFA YOUNG.

tempts at Sulcide. Since her admission to the Breeklyn Hospital on Wednesday Mrs. Eva Young of 36 Fort Greene place has admitted that the burns she received on that morning were the result of a deliberate attempt at suicide, and also that she threw herself from the second-story window of her home on Dec. 30 with suicidal intent. She was still suffering from the effects of her first attempt, when she sprinkled the oil which was being used on her bruises over her clothing and set fire to it. Her condition was extremely critteal when she reached the hospital, and the doc-

ical when she reached the hospital, and the doctors did not expect that she would survive many hours. They have all been surprised at the wonderful vitality she has exhibited, and now think she may reover. She still suffers at times from extreme melancholia, and is closely watched, as it is thought she might make another attempt to kill herself.

It was on Christmas Day that Mrs. Young fled from her home in Brooklya and went to Springfield. Conn. On the night of Dec. 27 she surrendered herself to the police in the latter city, and explained that she had been engaged in a blackmailing scheme, in which a Brooklyn dry goods merchant was the victim, and that she had thrown away \$500 which he had given her. Her husband was sent for, and brought her back to Brooklyn. All the interested persons pronounced the blackmailing story a delusion on the woman's part. It was on the morning after her return to Brooklyn that she threw herself out of the window.

TO GO WHALING OFF BOSTON. Old-timers Fitting Up a Ship to Capture a Whale in Massachusetts Bay.

Bostos, Feb. 3. The famous old fishing schooner Tidal Wave, which has been hauled up at Commercial Wharf for four months, is being fitted out for a whaling voyage in Massa-chusetts Ray, and will sail Tuesday or Wednesday with a crew of old-time whaling men. She will be in command of Capt. Dave Smith, the will be in command of Capt, lave Smith, the wrocking master, who has been husy for three days past collecting bomb lances and harpoons. Since the last of October a whale, variously estimated to be between seventy and unerty feet in length, has been cruising in the vicinity of Harding's Ledge, showing such hadifference in the mining and outgoing vessels that the belief is that he is sick or suffering from some sort of wound.

wound.

Several sea Captains think he is of the sperm variety, but whaling men doubt that, as such whales are rarely seen in these waters. The whale shows a peculiar liking for the bell buoy on libriding's Ledde, which he noses and flars with his huge tail, making the bell toil dismally. Two noats occas have here need organized by the residents of Rull to capture him, but they have been advised to keep away, as none of the men knew anything about whaling. Capt. Smith will take one whalebeat along with him on the Talai Wave, but he expects to generate enough to strike from the dock of his vessel.

BROOKLYN BURGLARS IN LUCK.

CROOKEDNESS IN JERSEY.

FIRTUOUS REPUBLICANS TO DIS-COVER AND UPROOF IT.

Legislation Shaped with an Eye to the Election of a Republican Governor The Two-cent Ferriage Bill in Committee, THENTON, N. J., Feb. 3. The Republican State ommittee, becoming popularly known as the Part 'fourth house" of the Legislature, has resumed its sittings here, and decided that an investigation into reported crookedness shall be made, not only as to the Capitol supplies and works, but in as many counties and municipalities as the advance committee of Republican Senators. shall find evidence upon which to base an inquiry. Middlesex and Monmouth counties are on the list, and Essex, Camden, and Mercer are under suspicion. To-morrow evening Senators Voorhees, Herbert, Rogers, Skirm, and Ketcham will report to the Republican Senatorial caucus the results of their oreliminary inquiry, when the scope of the proposed investigation will be decided upon and a resolution agreed upon to or passed by the Senate.

The Republican State Committee has also decided that the passage of the Voorhees Elective County Judiciary bill is impolitic at this time, when the prospects of electing a Republican Governor next fall are so bright. The Voorhees bill was the first one introduced on the first day of the session, but no action has yet been taken upon it, despite the announcement, that it was reached by the committee is said to be due to the complications that would arise over the license question. Outside of the cities saloon licenses are granted by the County Courts. In the south Jersey counties, where there is a strong prohibition or local option sentiment, this sentiment and as the counties are all Republican the State. The local option legislation by the Re-

Half a dozen Republican Senators and members have received anti-saloon bill, which they fear to introduce. Some of them demand the recenation of the local option law and others want the borough and township authorities to have the licensing power. What the Republicans are anxions to do now is to finish up necessary business and adjourn before the local option people and Prohibitionists have opportunity to make themselves leard.

Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, the former State Computoller, is a candidate for the place held by George S. Duryce, Banking and Insurance Commissioner. He is endorsed by Senator Daily and the Hudson County Democratic members. Mr. Duryce is a candidate for reappointment, and his Essex County friends assert that the attempt to displace him is engineered by the managers of a corporation whose finances are in bad shape and who resent the efforts of Commissioner Duryce to compela reliabilitation

the managers of a corporation whose finances ore in lead shape and who recent the efforts of Commissioner Duryec to compet a rehabilitation of the concern and the placing of its finances in better condition. It is reported that the Republican Senators will confirm no Democratic appointer for this or for any of the other vacancies to be filled this year, preferring to wait for the expected Republican Governor next year.

In the Legislature this week the prospects are that a great dead of time will be given up to committee hearings in important bills pending, the chief of which are the Jersey City water, doing gas, two cent ferriage, abolition of radioand grade crossings in cities, riparian, and standard weight bread bills. The fight over the cheap gas bill will be made interesting by reason of the association of Garrett A. Hourt of Paterson and ex-Congressman John Kean of Elizabeth. Republicans, and Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, Democrat, in opposition to the bill, and their attempt to disprove the figures made by Expert Levi Sevens that gas can be made at a cost of from 18 to 22 cents per Loud feet and distributed to customers for assume the bill, but the committee considering

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BARN.

While Taking Care of His Horses, NYACK, Feb. 3. Isaac S. Lydecker, one of the best-known citizens of Rockland county, was found dead in his barn in this place at 6 o'clock this evening. He was proprietor or a large and fashionable boarding house here, the lyanhoe, and a great lover of good horses. He went out sleigh riding this afternoon, and returning shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, he went into his barn to put the horses away. The weather being severely cold, Mr. Lydecker sent his coachman into the house for some warm water to mix with the feed. The man went to the house for the water, and when he returned he found Mr. Lydecker lying dead on the harn floor. He immediately gave an alarm, and the hody was curried into the house. Four phybody was carried into the house. Four physicians were summoned, but their services were of no avait. An autopsy will be held to-morrow morning to determine the cause of death, which was probably heart disease. Mr. Lydecker was about 50 years of age, and well known in every part of Rockland and adjoining countles. He was the son of the late James I. Lydecker, a wealthy farmer of Clarkstown, and drove some of the finest horseain the county. He leaves a widow, but no children.

JEWELLER MOIR'S LOSS.

Worth of Stock. Marcus J. Nelson admitted in the Tombs Police Court yesterday that he had stolen several watches and other articles of jewelry from his former employer, William Moir, who keeps a jewelry store at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Nelson is a watchmaker and was in Mr. Moir's employ until Jan. 21. The property was then mirsed, sud an investigation resulted in his arrest and confession. When arrested he offered to do what he could for the recovery of the property, nearly all of which had been pawhed. He was then remanded for examination yesterday, when he was again remanded until Wednesday next. The charge against him now is grand lareeny in the first degree, and Justice McMahon fixed his badlat \$3,000.

Manager Benjamin T. Schmauk of Moir's jewelry store places the amount of the theirs at \$2,000. Seven gold watches, two diamond pins, and a quantity of old gold—the whole valued at \$500 have been recovered. Ten pawn tickets were surrendered by Nelson, and Defectives Alonde and Formosa will demand the articles they represent from the pawnbrokers. Nelson is a Norwegian, and lives at 244 West Twenty-second street. Mr. Moir's employ until Jan. 21. The property

Court Calendars This Day.

Brunt street in Brookly. Ms entered by burglars on Saturday night, and five rolls of cloth,
I wenty pairs of trousers, and other goeds walted
at \$500 carried off. The burglars first burst
open the front half down, and then forced the
saic door leading to the sitor. The rotherty was
not discovered until 8 o'clock yesterday moroing, when one of the circles called at the slore.
No policemen were on paired duty in V an Brunt
street during the night, the entire force of the
Hichard street watton having been detailed to
work on the strike.

Brooklyn's Vital Statistics.

The deaths in Brookly. The deaths in Brookly in last week numbered table in the death in Brookly in last week numbered table. The death is the last table in the death in the death rate of twenty-two in each 1,000 of the estimated population of 1,080,—100. There were sto britis and 110 marriages are considered for the week.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Its Treatment of the Church in this Country The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D. Superior-General of the Paulist Fathers, in the oming number of the Catholic World will answer certain critics of the late encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. with relation to the subject of

Church and State, Father Hewitt will say, in 'it is to the equity and liberty established and sarctioned by our laws, which are contravened by those who seek to deprive Catholics of their full enjoyment, that the Pontiff ascribes in part the prosperity of the Catholic Church in this republic: 'Moreover in fact which it gives pleasure to acknowledge), thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well-ordered republic, For the Church smong you, unopposed by the Constitution and Government of the nation, fet-tered by no hostile legislation, protected against violence by the common laws and the impartiality of the tribunals, is free to live and act

" It is true that the Pope here enters a caveat, lest the conclusion should be drawn that our American status is the best desirable status of the Church, and that the severance of Church and State is universally lawful and expedient. We surmise that this caveat has been inserted. not as having a bearing on America, but in view of some other countries, to prevent would-be innovators on their order from applying the con mendation given to the American system in public to other nations, where it is diverse. The medievalideal of a Christian nation and of Christendom was that a society of Catholics should be a Catholic society. The people of the United States are not a society of Catholics, and therefore the nation cannot and ought not to be a Catholic society. Our status is the best and the only possible one for us, and we all.

to be a Catholic society. Our status is the best and the only possible one for us, and we all. Bishope, priests, and laity, will loyally and faithfully occur with our fellow citizens in keeping Church and State separated as they now are, Loyalty to our American Constitution does not require us to affirm that it is a model for fitssia, Germany, and every other nation to copy. Neither does our fidelity to the same Constitution respect to the union between Church and State, or to pass judgment on the laws regulating their mutual relations in Spain or Austria. "We do not cherish any absurd wish that the United State, or any single State should establish the Catholic religion. There is none so insane as to conspire and plut to bring about the realization of such an impossible scheme. It is true that the Pope says that the Church would bring forth more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, size enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authorities. Undoubtedly, if the whole people were to become Catholic, there would be a favor and a patronage extended to schools, asylums, charitable works, which would cause them to flourish more abundantly. The divine law in regard to marriage and divorce would be incorporated into the law of the land, and many moral and social evils would be corrected by the enlightened-Catholic conscience of the people and their representatives. Such a state of religious unity and harmony we must of course, regard as desirable; but it is only ideal, and there is no practical utility in speculations upon the happy effects it might produce.

"We have no doubt that it would be the greatest possible blessing to the nation, even in a temporal and worldly sense, if all or a majority of its clitzens were to embrace the Catholic religion and live according to its precepts and rules. It is our duty and our right to strive for

temporal and worldly sense, it all or a majority of its clitzens were to embrace the Catholic religion and live according to its precepts and rules. It is our duty and our right to strive for this end; but only by argument, persuasion, example, and moral means.

"We may, perhaps, give a sense to the phrase, the favor of the laws and the patronage of public authority, which is perfectly consistent with the actual state of separation between Church and State, and the practical conduct of our national, State, and municipal authorities during the past century.

"Our greatest jurists have declared that this is a Christian country. The Sunday is recognized and its observance protected by law. Thanksgiving and fast days are proclaimed by authority. Chaplains are appointed in Legislatures, in the army and navy. Colleges, under the control of exclesiastics, and institutions of charity have been liberally added, and among these laye ben some institutions under the direction of Catholic authorities. There is nothing in this policy which is un-American. It among these have been some institutions thater the direction of Catholic authorities. There is nothing in this policy which Is un-American. It would be contrary to the spirit and letter of our laws to favor one denomination above others. All should be treated impartially, not only those which are Christian, but the Jewish community as well. It is not aid given to any form of religion, as such, when natronage and favor are extended to works done for the general good of the community and the service of the State, by schools, orphanages, foundling asylams, hospitals, and industrial institutes for training boys and girls in useful occupations. It is un-American for the State to ally itself with the sect of the Secularists, to the exclusion of all other sects, and to discriminate against religious societies, as co-workers in the cause of religion and morality. This is not the legitimate separation of State from Church, but hostility of State against Church."

BELOVED DISCIPLE'S NEW RECTOR. Bishop Coleman of Delaware.

The Rev. Henry M. Barbour was instituted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, yesterday morning. Bishop Coleman preached a sermon on the relations of the congregation and the rector. At the close of the services the Rev. Mr. Barbour celebrated communion. After the benediction the members of the congregation welcomed him to his new

the congregation welcomed him to his new parish.

On Wednesday afterneon, from 4 to 6, a reception will be held in the rectory to all Episcopal ciergymen of this city and Brooklym. In the evening from 8 to 10 there will be a reception for the congregation in the parish house.

The Rev. Mr. Barbsur was for nineteen years retor of Trinity Church, Trenton. He is a son of the late Judge Barbsur of Hartford, Conn. He prepared for college at Willston Seminary, and was graduated from Trinity College and the General Theological Seminary of New York. His first charge was 8t. Paul's, Woodside, New-ark, and after a brief ministry he was called to Trenton. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and has been for fourteen years chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAG THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 7 06 Sun sets .. 5 22 Noon sets .. 2 28 Sandy Hook. 2 18 | Gov. Island. 2 45 | Hell Gate. 4 34

Arrived Stabay, Feb. 3.

Sa Patria, Bauer, Hamburg,
Sa Ardandhu, Waiter, Matanzas,
Sa Ardandhu, Waiter, Matanzas,
Sa Ardandhu, Waiter, Matanzas,
Sa Ardandhu, Waiter, Matanzas,
Sa Carlonge, Bingham, Newcestle,
Sa Attilla, Nicholae, Antwerp,
Sa Dalton, Parton, Rio Janeiro,
Sa Gestemunice, Langan, Antwerp,
Sa Aurania, McKay, Liverpool,
Sa Jamestown, Huipbers, Norfolk,
Sa Jamestown, Huipbers, Norfolk,
Sa Kansas City, Flaher, Savannai,
Sa Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia,
Sa Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, thor later arrivals see First Page.! ATMININ OUT.

Sa La Bourgogne, from New York for Havre, passed he Lizyed. Se La Surmandie, from Havee for New York, passed. SAMES PROM FORMION PORTS

Sa Umbria, from Queenstown for New York OUTSIDE STRANSHIPS. Thrite Chae. Seminole, Charlest on Soil To morrow Fair, Bromer INCOMENG STEAMS HES

Letteren. Havre To Facel grant Eurodian, Friday Just Thursday, John

Due zuturdicy, Esh. it.

BETIMAN HELD FOR HOMICIDE, Rearrented in the Tomba for Accelerating

Louis Pollock's Beath. Abraham M. Bettman, 40 years old, of 157 East 194th street, who was sentenced to the Tombs prison for thirty days, on Jan. 28, for an assault committed on Louis Pollock of 207 Spring street, was rearrested yesterday on a charge of homicide. During an altercation in Friedmann & Co.'s auction rooms at 88 Walker street, on Nov. 27, Bettman struck Pollock in the jaw, knocking him down.

Pollock died on Jan. 31. An autopsy showed that, while he had been suffering from consumptoo, the blow accelerated death. Coroner Hosber issued resterday the warrant charging Rettman with homicide. As Warden Fallon of the Tombs prison refused to release the prisoner in order to allow him to be taken to the Coroner Hosber was obliged to go to the Tombs to commit Rettman.

DIED.

ENOS, On Friday, Feb. 1, Olive T. Enos, wife of the late H. K. Enos. Funeral services Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M., at 20 West 51st st. Paltimore and Cleveland papers

please copy.

GRANT. On the lat inst., at Christ's Hosnital, Jon. sey Cir. William Edward, son of George M. Grans, in the Fist year of his age. Funeral from his late residence at Summit, this 4th

inst. at 3:30 o'clock, upon arrival of train leaving New York at 2 P. M. MARQUAND, Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Susday, Feb. 3, Elizabeth Love, wife of Henry G. Mar-

NOLAN, -On Friday, Feb. 1, at the rectory, Church

of the Annunciation, West inidst. and Broadway, the Rev. M. A. Nolan, rector. Funcal services on Monday, Feb. 4. Divine office will begin at 10 A. M. Interment at Newport, R. L.

Boston papers please copy.

QUINN. At his late residence, 322 West 12th st.,
William Quinn, in the 80th year of his age.

ROOSEVELT, On Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, at his residence, 62 Fast 34th at., Frank, youngest son of the late S. Weir Roosevelt, in the 33d year of his uneral services at the Church of the Holy Com-

munion, on Tuesday morning, I co. 5, at 10 o'clock, Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please 1805.—With the deepest sorrow I have to announce the death of Capt. Frank Roosevelt of this com-

pany. Members of the company will report at the armory on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at S o'clock in the morning, to act as funeral escort. WILLIAM F. JUDSON. First Lieutenant, commanding.
STARK WEATHER, -On Feb. 2, Lucinda Ried,

widow of Henry Starkweather, in her SEd year. Funeral services at her late residence, 31 West 18th st. on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment TOWNSEND, At her home, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895, Helene de Kay, widow of Solomon Townsend, and daughter of the

late Charles de Kay Townsend, M. D., of Albany,

A -WOODLAWN CEMETERY, OFFICE, SO EASC 28D ST. WOODLAWN STATION 24TH WARD, HARLEN RAILROAD,

New Publications.

A LL the leading European newspapers and periodi A cals for sale by the International News Company, Stand 85 Juane St., N. Y., one door cast of Broadway TynDall'S "Fragments of Science," "Heat," Sound "Light" Electricity," Faraday," PRATT 6th av., 12th 8t. date Cammeyer's).

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,

Mutual Life Building CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS. - - \$1,500,000 IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANK-ING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COM-

Is a legal depository of trust funds. Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian. or

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check. WALTER G. OAKMAN, President, ADRIAN ISELIN, Ju., Vice-President, GEORGER, TURNBULL, 24 Vice-President, HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec. J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist, Treas, and Sec.

Bamnel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoln,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Gilver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
William C. Whitney. DIRECTORS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS OF THE Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act

as a committee to protect the interests of the bond As provided by the order of the Court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for which negotiable certificates will be issued and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, coples of which can be obtained

from any of the undersigned or at the office of the entral Trust Company. Dated NEW YORK, Cer. 2, 1894. SIMON BORG. J. KENNEDY TOD.

ALBERT S, ROE, 323 Produce Exchange. WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel. Committee,

Diridends and Interest. THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

GUARTEGUN GUIDEND NO. 71.
SO BRIGADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 15. 1895.
A dividend 27 ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER
CENT. (19 per cent.) on the preferred stock of this
company will be paid at this office on Feb. 15. 1895.
The transfer brooks of the preferred stock will close
Jan. 25 and reopen Feb. 16. 1895.
L. M. SCHWAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Elections and Meetings.

NIKOLA TESLA COMPANY.

15 Broad at . New York, Feb. 2, 1895.

A special meeting of the attackholders of the NIKOLA
TESLA COMPANY will be held at the office of the said. company, 15 Broad et. in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1805, at 3 o'clock in the afrecuson, to determine whether the capital stock shall be increased to the par amount of \$500,000, to Franci Knits, consist of 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 per above 1. M. share.

ALERED S. BROWS WILLIAM B BANKINE, FENEST E ADAMS. CHARLES F. COANEY. Majority of Directors

Copartnership Motices. 40 EXCHASS PLAN AND YORK SOL LIBES.

AN EXCHANGE PLANCE NEW YORK, Reb. 1, 1808.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretefore externel individual us under the firm name of
Bussak & Herzog, expires this day to Montaling. RISSAL BROS & HERZON.

IN PARTY IN A SECURITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Loans.

MERCHANTS: RESPOT FAMILIES: GO DUAN. OF STH AN. COM. ISTHA Feb. 2 M Carly said and an forestore or any collection of the said and said